## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FURTHER EXTRACTS From the Family Letters of an American Lady Abroad.

> ANTWERP, HOTEL ST. ANTOINE, PLACE VERTS.

What an ecstatic town this is you well remember, no doubt; so I will try not to inflict upon you any undue raptures of cathedral or Rubens, nor fall into incomprehensible fits of enthusiasm for the benefit of the rest of the family. You have felt it all, know how entirely genuine is the delight with which one fresh from the bright, staring New World finds one's self wandering in these delicious old streets, each ready to be framed and hung as a most suggestive picture. Even if ignorant of all historical association, which can hardly happen with a "Murray" in one's hand, there is a marvellous plea sure in straying about, excited by its quaint interest and possessed by a sort of maze of dreamy fancies. On crossing the Scheldt my eyes first brightened at the glimpse of the cathedral spire. On arriving at the hotel we found ourselves within a hundred yards of it; and with one impulse we started through the pretty little green square, entirely unheeding the statue of Rubens which graces it, and found ourselves husked and subdued in this glorious temple. It is grand, indeed; here I do feel the solemnity and am inspired with awe; the whole atmosphere seem so much more religious than that of Paris. This cathedral is filled with carvings, marbles, and chef d'œuvres of art; but I confess to always being too much absorbed in the architecture, the long-drawn aisles, the spirit, the poetry of these wonderful fanes, to enter into the details or true enjoyment of pictures. The "Descent from the Cross" was taken down for cleaning; but there was the Assumption of the Virgin, the Elevation of the Cross, and others by Rubens almost as grand. If I were to speak of these great studies it would either be unconsciously in the words of Sir Joshua Reynolds or my own crude enthusiasm, the expression of which in my ignorant words could not possibly awaken any corresponding emotion in you. One thing strikes me, however: that these darkly lighted chapels are not the best point from which to appreciate or judge such inspired art; either some beauty is lost in the obscurity, or some distant gorgeous window throws a light or tint inappropriate and not belonging to the picture. By the way, I have yet to see a Madonna not too youthfully fair and idealized; she is generally merely an abstract idea of grace and loveliness, and expresses not my thought of the Holy Mother. This tower is beyond all imaginings of beauty. How should love to sit for hours and look up at its exquisite form melting away in the very sky, listening too to its chimes ringing out so clear into Heaven their quaint melody! There is something inexpressibly poetical and fascinating in these chimes, apart from the pleasure of my musical sense; it seems always as if a voice from on high was calling to me, and as if some good, unseen presence were with me when these silver tones are caroling. One of the lions here is the Church of Calvary, in which rather a curious sight meets the Protestant eye. On entering the gateway you pass into a court-yard, where stand in plaster and colossal size the Twelve Apostles, each one on a pedestal of rock-work, rising higher as they approach an elevated mount, on which stands the crucified Saviour. From his wounded side spouts forth apparently a stream of blocd an inch thick, which descends with a wide sweep and regularly measured curve, pouring into a large white dish held up to receive it by the holy Virgin, who kneels below her son with face upturned in rather a placid agony. A little beyond is the grotto of the holy sepulchre, within which is an embalmed effigy, surrounded by silver, gold, and tinsel ornaments and ever-burning incense. This we looked at in silence, as several women were reverently kneeling in prayer at the shrine. Yet further was the climax-a huge picture, I think of carved and highly-colored wood, representing an awful purgatory, dismembered souls and bodies in every position of agony and distortion, tortured in fiercest flames. It was almost disgusting, and even approached the absurd, yet, strange to say, not without effect even upon us, as we turned away shudderingly

How can the people of these enchanted regions go about the ordinary affairs of life with the dull air of our common-place cities when each step, each glance speaks to them of heroism and romance ? There is the famous tomb of the love-inspired blacksmith, Quentin Matsys, in a niche on the outer wall of the cathedral, which so daily and visibly links them with the golden age of centuries gone; yet they long for the progress and prosperity of our New World, while we come, as the great event of our life, to dream away a few months in the shadow of their antiquity.

Always on the continent the market squares are

amusing points from which to see the peasantry and peculiarities of dress; it is so nice to ramble about losing one's way, asking questions by signs of the ugly, chubby, good-natured market-women, with sabots, bright short skirts, and immensely long earrings; looking in at windows and doors, gazing in the most free and easy manner upon domestic arrangements of the inhabitants, as if it was the business of their life to present us with a series of characteristic views. However, they seem entirely accustomed in this part of the world to be a raree show to stranger passers-by.

We have had a charming drive this afternoon in the green, fresh fields, passing through the only remaining ancient gate of Antwerp and the thick walls and rampart of the citadel, which is, I believe, considered a remarkably fine specimen of warlike defence. It is in excellent preservation, and looked grandly massive, beautifully tinged and softened by the golden hue of a sweet sunset.

Rubens lived here, and was more than princely in his donation of immortality to his native town; in every church are glorious gifts from his pencil, and the museum contains many of his most famous and priceless inspirations. It possesses my one great picture, for which I shall always remember Autwerp; and, in honest truth, it is the only one of the thousands I have now seen which stands out in vivid light in my memory; it is the Crucifixion, by Rubens. I was entranced before it; I could not speak, could not think, only felt overpowering emotion, and, without any affectation, I really cried; for the first time in my life I saw the awful scene, and trembled at its solemnity. In an opposite panel is the only other picture Adoration of the Magi. It is truly magnificent, gorgeous in coloring, unsurpassed in the living grouping and grandeur of its worshipping figures; yet I turned from it to lingeringly upon this sublime record of genius. My friends our hour for departure was very near; but all was forhomewards, street after street I passed, becoming more perplexed at every turn, running into the most improbable dark lanes. The people understanding neither French or English, could give me no directions, and must have thought me an escaped lunatic; and I was becoming seriously alarmed, when suddenly from above me rang out the hour from those exquisite cathedral chimes, and, bounding forward to their thrice-welcome guiding music, I quickly regained my lost path. In my memory will always be associated those clear sweet bells and the inspiration of Rubens.

Cologne, Horne Disch. Since leaving enchanting Scotland I have seen nothing so picturesque as the sienery in our ride thither, resem-bling in varied beauty our own valley of the Mohawk, and in the curving road, toldness, with river, canal, and railway side by side, reminding me of Harper's Ferry. Be tween Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle (how I longed for ever a few hours at each of these famous old towns!) was a series of exclamations of delight at the wild diversity of rock. dark gorges, and sunshine on distant hills, rather heightened in effect by plunging through interminable blind tunnels, of which there are fourteen in a ride of a few hours. I like Cologne much; it is so old, so odd, so dark and tumble-down in many of the streets, which are mere sufficient care of themselves

lanes without sidewalks, every body being in the middle [ of the way in funny confusion; there are also fine squares, palaces, and ruins, once the residences of the haute no

lesse, showing still its ancient grandeur. In justice also I must say that it appeared to me much into sundry curiosity shops, looking at quaint odds and ends and dusty galleries containing genuine chef d'auvres, which even my uneducated eye was quick to discover as mere frauds. We entered too for a few moments several churches, in which I could willingly have lingered the whole day, but our hours were limited, so we eagerly sought the grand point of interest, the cathedral. It would be as futile in me to attempt a description of Niagara as to try by my meagre, expressionless words to make you comprehend this maze of ornament, unfinished though it be; even pictures can convey no idea of these stupendous works, for each pin point or dot in an engravas intricate and light as lace. I have heard that the Milan cathedral has twelve thousand effigies on its facade, and the grand entrance of this cathedral must be a formidable rival in its number of saintly niches. I scarcely think, however, that such minute detail can be appreciated unless one could climb up the bewildering tracery, or with a strong glass examine bit by bit such florid culpture. It is enough to turn one's brain upside downnine at least-to see the workmen in active turmoil upon this glorious monument with the implements of to-day, while upon one of the towers stands in rusty significance the same old crane used by their brother artisans hundreds of years ago; to see shafts and capitals with leaves and roses as freshly and delicately rounded as if chiseled resterday by the hand which has rested from labor these six centuries. I really feel grateful to the Roman Church for having given to us such poems of grace and grandeur as these cathedrals. If to me they bring such enthusiastic feeling, what emotion must they not produce in one who can recognise in their form and emblems some univer-sal symbol known and appreciated only by those of their faith, for I suppose there must be some predominant relizious idea which was expressed in early times by archiecture, before music and painting became the medium of inspiration. My enjoyment of the different points of eauty was quite marred by the crowd of strangers who, like ourselves, were wandering about the aisles, or tripping over the kneeling figures at the numerous shrines of lamp, receives the offerings and prayers of her votaries. Unexpectedly the priests entered, bowed before the altar, ncense arose, the organ pealed out a jubilant gloria, and prvice began. As I quietly leaned without the railing of the choir, regarding with interest the impressive ceremonies of mass, I actually started up at the chanting of a priest who stood near me. Such a voice, so rich, so enetrating in tender beauty, I have heard but once before from the lips of Mario. I stood spell-bound, while little thought the unconscious father what a strain of through a small orifice. music he had given to a stranger to be remembered in a far-away land. Of course we did not fail to see the accumulated treasures of this church, such as gorgeous crosses, crosiers, and many a costly relic; but, above all, we paid our vows-so many francs-before the shrine of the Three Kings. We entered the little consecrated chapel, in the centre of which stands the large silver-gilt coffer, the object of so many pious pilgrimages, now dim and rusted from time and the kisses of the faithful. Once a narvel and the boast of christendom for its blaze of jewels, it now has comparatively few; yet it is still encrusted with diamonds and precious onyxes, rubies, and emeralds. A small lid is covered with enormous carbuncles; t was raised, and Caspar, Melchior, and Balthasar, browned with glittering diadems, grinned upon us ghastly smiles. I placed my little cross upon them, and if I could not believe that it touched the veritable mortal remains of the Magi, I could not at least see without deep interest a spot which had for centuries been trod with devout faith by so many of the good and great. The church of St. Ursula of course is dedicated to that strong-minded lady who brought such a company of damsels from barbarous Britain to pay their homage to his Holiness at Rome, and assume the graceful vestal garb. Near the alter is the tomb beneath which is said to rest this energetic Princess, after, I should think, a somewhat stormy in little iron-bound casings, let into the walls and floor, manity was held towards me with matted hair and empty last summer. sockets: "Will you not touch your cross to this blessed no matter, 'twill do you no harm ; she was a holy woman." the ring with which she espoused holy mother church," But then came the climax for us heretics, and my friend, rigid Presbyterian, could not command her countenance when the priest took from a shelf a large yellow stone jar much defaced and cracked, saying, "This is

to wine by our Saviour at the marriage feast of Cana!' fact of deciding which was Murray's man, and you may tion of the project when she found the heart of the nasafely believe that your flask is the Simon pure.

BONN, HOTEL ROYAL. Of all the charming towns I have yet seen, none has riante, green, and fresh, that one could surely smile away sunshine by its side. And it is very ancient also, known as a town before the christian era; yet altogether it has not so venerable an air as Ghent or Cologne. From the moment one enters its precincts, driving up a noble avenue of horsechesnuts, it seems to be every where a bower of written a letter explaining himself, which concludes thus: trees, parks, and verdure. I had only time to lionize a little while, but of course bent my steps to the statue of Beethoven, by Rauch, and I must confess that it did not appear to me by any means an effort of genius. It was several years since inaugurated in the presence of the Queen of England and her brother Sovereigns, and memorable also as the scene of glorious Jenny Lind's early triumphs. As the face of this greatest master of harmony was unveiled, the gifted priestess of song, the unapproachable in this compartment, a twin masterpiece of Rubens, the | Swede, "lifted up her voice" and electrified the multitude.

By good luck I chanced to stray home by the old minster, founded by St. Helena, the mother of Constanlook again and again upon the wonderful Crucifixion. I tine; but I had only a moment to observe its venerable went from it slowly, step by step, gazing tearfully and simplicity, hear some responses and a fine anthem chanted, and look at the bronze statue of its Empress foundress had left me to enjoy it in silence, merely warning me that kneeling with outstretched arms before the cross. Immediately in the rear of our hotel was one of those evergotten in my absorbing trance of delight. On starting found-in-Germany characteristic public gardens, where a capital band plays for several hours deliciously, and hundreds of well-dressed people wander about, chat, and take tea or beer at little tables. As I sat in a nook overhanging the Rhine, listening to the waves sing their own song of legend and romance, the golden tints of the setting sun thrown upon the opposite shore, the shadows on the distant "seven hills," the many groups around me on the terraces sloping to the water's edge, and the laughter which came up from the boats gliding by, made a picture to dream of in many an hour to come. Then, as the shades grew deeper, lamps were placed about the garden, the orchestra retreated into a pavilion, while many couples sedately followed in valse and schottische ; young and old, rich and poor; the officer with sabre and clashing spurs next to the student in flowing hair; the lady in muslin and unnumbered flounces beside the girl in calico gown. It was so natural, so happy; and \*sain it pressed upon me, as so frequently it does on the continent, how sad is the contrast between the politicstalking, basfrequenting way of passing leisure hours in my own country, and the innocent, rational, health-giving amusements of these people. Why can we not at once begin to provide such resources for the happiness of the poor in America? The rich every where can take

About ten o'clock the orchestra was silent, the dancers gone, but several groups still lingered, when suddenly from a party of students burst out one of those unequal ted German drinking songs. There is nothing like them in the range of music of any other country; love-offerlibelled by Coleridge's famous couplet. We went about lings to the Rhine and fatherland, so full of spirit and moving harmony. One of the young men would hold up his foaming glass and sing a stave, then the joyous refrain would be taken up in enthusiastic chorus, the peculiar yödling sounding shrill and strange. Indeed the whole scene, the change from the whirling confusion of the dancers and animated groups, succeeded by the dim gardens, the half-heard sounds on the water, the picturesque young men with flowing locks, the associations re called by the exciting songs, several of which were familiar and dear to me, half bewildered me with a sense of real ized dreams. Sweet Bonn! I shall never forget you; often shall I in thought see your beautiful river, your hap- to send home the following despatch, which is for the firs ng is in reality a niche with canopied apostle or carving py gardens, and listen many times again to your students' wild yödling!

> Effect of the Air on the Circulation of the Blood, &c In "Milne's Practical View of the Steam Engine" there is a detailed account of some experiments made with the urpose of ascertaining the effect of the withdrawal of a arge portion of the usual density of the atmosphere on the human system. We give the following abstract as bearing on a question recently discussed in the National Intelligencer:

A young man was shut up in a strong wooden box, covered with sheet lead, from which air was withdrawn by air-pumps. The rarity of the air was carried to the extent that mercury within the box rose to seven and a half inches above the seven seven and a half inches above the seven seven and a half inches above the seven seve a half inches above the surface of the outside mercury

with which it was connected.

The pulse of the subject before exhausting the air was eventy-nine beats per minute. It fell in an hour to sixtyfive beats. The experiment was continued for two hours, during which time air was admitted through a pin-hole; but the exhaustion was kept up by continuing the use of

he air-pumps. In another experiment the exhaustion of the air was kept so great that the mercury stood inside sixteen and a alf inches above the outside mercury. The subject experienced no difficulty in breathing, but became cold, with pulse reduced from seventy-seven to sixty-three beats

per minute.

We cite these facts, with our authority for them, as in teresting to those who are discussing the question of the effect of the air on the circulation of the blood.

How will our scientific friend E. account for the fact hat the pulse of this subject fell, when the pulse of those the Madonna, who in the side chapels, with ever-burning who ascend into rarified air on high mountains is materially quickened, not from the labor of ascent surely, for it is equally quickened also in those who ascend i loons to a height where by theory the air is rarified? It cannot be from fear, as both the timid and the bold be-

ome equally feverish.

Again: A stream of air let in gave the subject of Milne's experiments a feeling of warmth. How is this? The air rushing in expands, and expansion is ordinarily attended with a lessened temperature; and it is shown by other experiments that the mercury of a thermomete rises in the exhausted receiver when air is let in in a jet

## DECISION ON THE PRIZE POEMS.

WASHINGTON, DECRMBER 14, 1853. SIR: The committee appointed to examine the communica tions presented for the prize offered by yourself for the best 'National Poem, Ode, or Epic," state that they met at the Smithsonian Institution at the time appointed; that, after organization, they directed the names of the authors to be con cealed: that, after a deliberate examination, they came to the unanimous conclusion that, in their judgment, there is no production among those submitted of such a character in its onception and execution as justly to entitle it to be considered a "National Poem, Ode, or Epic;" and that they therefore respectfully decline recommending any one of them for the

CHARLES SUMNER. JOSEPH HENRY. JOS. R. CHANDLER, JNO. W. C. EVANS, TH. J. SAUNDERS, C. M. BUTLER, R. R. GURLEY. R. W. LATHAM, Esq., Present.

The rejected Poems will be published in a volume as soon as arrangements can be made to do so.

## PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON

The question of the purchase by Congress of Mount Vernon-sacred to the American People as once the time in keeping such a numerous flock in order; while home and now containing the tomb of Washington-has are the bones, arms, and legs of the eleven thousand vir- patriotic proposition to rescue Mount Vernon from the gins; either they were mere mites of womanhood, or time | hands of speculators and preserve it from future vandalhas reduced them to extraordinarily diminutive remains. ism has already been warmly received by the people in In the golden chamber are many relics contained in silver all sections of the country. Its early introduction at the receptacles, but in a gilt casket is shown the skull of St. | present session of Congress is but a responsive expres-Ursula herself. I started when this poor mockery of hu- sion of the public sentiment so strongly evoked during

While we rejoice to find a majority of our representarelic?" said the priest. "I am not a Catholic." "Oh, tives favorable to the consideration of the proposition to purchase Mount Vernon, we cannot withhold our regret I quietly laid my cross on it for a moment. "This is that there should be so much disposition to raise obstacles. Congress certainly is competent to procure grounds said he, and before I knew it he had taken my hand, and for arsenals, naval and military schools, and for other St. Ursula's marriage ring was on my wedding finger. national purposes; and it undoubtedly could associate some national object with the purchase and possession of Mount Vernon without making the slightest rent in the Constitution.

The objection that the State of Virginia will not cede one of the firkins in which water was miraculously turned her jurisdiction over the grounds is one which can only be valid after Congress makes a respectful request on be-We flatter ourselves that we did find out the original half of the country and is denied. But we can scarcely Jean Marie Farina; at least we lent all our energies to the think that Virginia would obstinately impede the realization set upon it. At any rate, the trial should be made We need it just at the present time to revive the memory of the virtues, the wisdom, the rigid adherence to prinso captivated me as this lovely place; it is so sweet, so ciple of Washington; and in no other manner could the attention of the nation be more generally drawn to all life here, even as the Rhine runs glancing in beauty and his great and good qualities than by an enterprise intended to preserve and perpetuate his tomb .- N. Y. Sun.

> MAKING THE AMENDE.-Thackeray, who was accused of perpetrating an insult to America in his new work, has "As irony is dangerous, and has hurt the feelings of kind

friends whom I would not wish to offend, let me say, in perfect faith and gravity, that I think the cause for which Washington fought entirely just and right, and the champion the very noblest, purest, bravest, best of God's men. "I am, sir, your very faithful servant,

CLOSURE OF KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES .- The Louisville ossier reports at least fifty per cent. decrease in Bour bon whiskey. In Harrison county alone the amount of last year's distillation was about 15,000 barrels. This year it will be not more than 10,000. Nearly half the distilleries in the county have closed up, or been converted into other purposes. Others will follow the same course as soon as the present season is over.

The Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its annual meeting in New York on From the annual report we learn that the society has thirty-six Conference auxiliaries, including the German Conference at Bremen, thirteen Conferen agents, and seventy-six colporteurs. The society's list f tracts numbers 554, including those in the German tongue, and the number of pages of unbound tracts disributed during the year amounted to 5,876,240, and of bound tracts sold 101,730 volumes. The receipts for the year reached \$16,400, and \$700 has been pledged to-

wards the purchase of a prize tract. BUTTER, ITS PRICE AND WASTE .-- A San Francisco pa per of November 15, in an article exposing the stupenlous folly of our Eastern merchants in flooding California with commodities that will not sell, informs us that the stock of butter now in that market has already reached the enormous amount of five and a half mil Yet the Eastern traders continue to send to that place from 8,000 to 15,000 firkins per month, the consumption for that time being only 9,000. We may expect

A "TRAGEDY" NOT IN THE BILL.-The "Aurora Club" A "TRAGEDY" NOT IN THE BILL.—The "Aurora Club" of amateur dramatists, having a small hall in the third story of the brick block on Merrimack street, Lowell, Mass., announced for Thursday night the play of "The Stranger." A little after 8 o'clock, when the little room was crowded by an audience of about 200 men and women, boys and girls, and the play about to commence, the floor gave way, and down went the entire audience with a crash to the story below. The seens of confusion and horror that ensued is beyond description. A stove, with its burning coals, went down with the crowd. A number of persons were injured, but fortunately none killed.

## TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 12, 1853. Messrs. Gales & Seaton: Will you do me the favo to publish the following in the National Intelligencer at your earliest convenience! and oblige, very respectfully, vour obedient servant, J. H. AULICK.

A CARD. My attention has just been called to the following ar ticle in the Alexandria Gazette of December 5th, which

Commodore Aulick and Hon. R. C. Schenck. Some time age, it may be recollected, the Brazilian Minister, Mr. Macedo, by the courtesy of the United States, was taken home to Rio Janeiro in one of our naval vessels, under the command of Commodore AULICK Mr. SCHENCK, United States Minister, then found reason time published, and in the Cincinnati Gazette, probably by authority of the released Minister :

Extract from " Despatch No. 6," dated August 31, 1851. The Brazilian Government was highly gratified by the attention shown to Mr. Macedo, in sending him home in the "Susquehanna," and offering him a passage again in one of our public vessels, on his return to the United States. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, by order of H. M. the Emperor, has made a very handsome acknowledgment of his appreciation of the courtesy, in a note which I have received from him since the sending of my last despatch. I enclose a copy of the Minister's note on the

subject, and of my reply.

I ventured, as you will see, to express, in my answer, a compliment to Mr. Macedo individually, which I believe was no more than you would readily approve, as being well deserved by so amiable and worthy a gentleman. hope you may find no less merit in his successor

In connexion with this correspondence I have a painful and mortifying disclosure to make to you, affecting the character and conduct of the naval officer to whom was entrusted the carrying out of the intentions and civilities of the Government. Although not officially informed that such was the case, I became aware from other sources that Mr. Macedo was not only offered a passage in th frigate, but that provision was made by the Navy De-partment for defraying all the expenses of mess stores and other conveniences of accommodation attending his voyage, thus making him, in every sense, "the nation's

I regret to have to state, however, that Commodor Aulick permitted him to make the whole passage from the United States to this port, and to leave the ship without ever communicating to him the fact that sucl provision was made for the expenses of his voyage; but, on the contrary, gave him distinctly to understand, if he did not state to him in express terms, that he was entertained by that officer himself at his own cost. I felt it my duty to correct this impression on the mind of Mr. Macedo when I discovered it, and when a proper coeasion presented itself of my doing so. This occur his consulting meas to the amount of compensation which in some manner he might make to the Commodore on his arrival here, either by gift or direct payment, for the expenses that he had incurred on his account.

I deemed it altogether right and necessary that Mr. Macedo should know the extent of the courtesy intended to be shown to him, and through him to his Government, by the public authorities at Washington, and that he should not be left under a sense of obligation for any part of it to an individual. There were discomforts and annoyances enough attending his passage without superadding any misapprehensions of that kind. But in his report to the Emperor, he informed me, (drawing a very just dis-tinction between these things and the intended hospitali-ties of our Government,) he delicately suppressed all mention of any thing not calculated to make a favorable

I learn at the Department of State that this publica ion of a despatch addressed to it has been made without its knowledge, privity, or consent; and the surmise of the Alexandria Gazette that it was published by authority of Mr. Schence, late Minister to Brazil, is doubtless correct. Whatever may have been Mr. S.'s motive in ing the unjust imputations cast upon my conduct by that despatch; and to do that it is only necessary to submit the subjoined correspondence to the country. The first intimation I ever had of these imputations was the following letter from the Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, the guest, or that he was entertained at your "cost" instead then Secretary of the Navy, accompanying which was my recall from my command:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 17, 1851. Before the sailing of the United States steam frigate Susquehanna from the United States you were passage except under special authority; and on the 30th of April, 1851, you were informed of the desire of the Department that "you shall receive on board the Susquehanna, now fitting out for the East India station, his Excellency the Chevalier S. de Macedo, the Brazilian Minister to this country, and furnish him a passage and accommodations to Rio Janeiro." "This act of civility being designed as a testimonial of respect as well to the Minister himself as to his Sovereign," you were directed "to provide for his comfort in a becoming manner, so that he shall be subjected to no expense on the voyage;" which instructions you acknowledged the receipt of on the day following their date.

The Department has been very much astonished to earn, from information received at the State Department, that, instead of carrying out the views and intentions of the Government in this respect, "Commodore Aulick permitted him," the Chevalier S. de Macedo, "to make the whole passage from the United States to this port," Rio de Janeiro, "and to leave the ship, without ever communicating to him the fact that such provision was made for the expenses of his voyage; but, on the contrary, gave him distinctly to understand, if he did not state to him in express terms, that he was entertained by that officer himself at his own cost: and it is further stated that "there were discomforts and annoyances enough attending his passage without superadding any misapprehension of that kind."

Without expressing the sentiments of the Department at this time, it is deemed proper to call upon you for a prompt and full explanation of the very grave imputations cast upon your conduct by this information, and to require that you state distinctly the extent to which you assumed the right to claim the civilities extended to the Chevaller Macedo as of a personal character, when the instructions of the Department conveyed to you the information tha he was to be received on board the Susquehanna and entertained as the guest of the Government of the United States. You will also state what were the discomforts and annoyances to which the Brazilian Minister was subected to while on board the Susquehanna, independently of the misapprehension of his position, and whether passage was given to any one on board the frigate without the special authority of this Department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILL. A. GRAHAM. Commodere Joun H. AULICK, Commanding U. S. Squadron East India and China Sess, Macao, China.

To this letter I forthwith replied, as follows : U. S. STRAM-FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA.

Hong Kong, February 17, 1852.
Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of per letter of the 17th November last, in reference to very grave imputations cast upon my conduct" by some erson or persons (not named) in Rio de Janeiro, and which imputations the Department assumes to be true, to the effect that I "claimed the Chevalier de Macedo to be my personal guest during his passage in this ship from the United States to Rio Janeiro, and that I gave him dis notly to understand, if I did not state to him in express erms, that he was entertained by myself, at my own

In reply to this charge I have only to say, at this time, that it is not only undrue, but that I cannot understand how it can have even the shadow of truth for its foundation, as nothing of the kind ever entered my mind.

The Department could not possibly have been more "astonished" at the information received at the State Department than I was by the receipt of your letter, which gave me the first intimation, sir, that Mr. Macedo or any other person ever entertained such an idea; for I recollect distinctly that I either showed your order of the 30th of April, making Mr. Macedo the guest of the Government, or repeated its contents to that gentleman in Washington before either of us left that city to join this ship. I also recollect that Mr. Macedo spoke to me in Norfolk about procuring a mattress and bedelothes, when I told him to purchase nothing, as I had been instructed next spring to eat reimported California New England to provide every thing for him that he might want. also showed the order to Capt. Stringham, and gave Capt Inman and Purser Barry copies or extracts from it.\*
have no recollection that the subject was ever mentione during the passage. It did not, nor does it now, seem to me that it would have been delicate to have spoken of or alluded to his mess bill in the cabin, when I wished to make him feel that he was at home. I always considered it as perfectly well kn lown to him, and to every other gentleman of the mess, and to every officer on board the

> \* On which the Captai 'n selected the mess stores, an ordered the Purser to pa y the bills. He was caterer of

even if I were capable under any of such contemptible conduct, attempt to practise so base and so shallow a fraud—a fraud which I must have known to be apparent to every passenger and officer on board? I trust the De-

partment does not place so low an estimate on my understanding. If, nevertheless, Mr. Macedo ever thought himself my personal guest, which I can hardly credit, it must have been owing to the impression remaining on his memory from the time he spoke to me about his mess bill in Washington, before I received the order making originally appeared in the Cincinnati Gazette: him the guest of the country, when I said to him, "Do not give yourself any trouble about it; you cannot be al-

lowed to pay a mess bill; you shall be my guest." This fact is alluded to in my letter to the Department acknowledging the receipt of that order.\* After our arrival at itio de Janeiro I furnished the Chevalier with a copy of the order of the Department above alluded to, believing it might be agreeable to him to retain it in his possession. I also embraced different occasions to show that order to distinguished gentlemen connected with the Imperial Government, and among the number to a brother of Mr. Macedo, who is a member of the Emperor's household. The accompanying letters from Lieutenant Randolph, my flag lieutenant, and the Rev. Mr. Bettinger, chaplain, who happened to be pre-

sent on some of these occasions, refer to this fact.

With regard to the discomforts and annoyances said to have attended his passage I can only say that I never heard of but one instance of annoyance, which Mr. Pendleton mentioned to me after the occurrence, that Mr. Macedo had been offended by some misunderstanding about a boat at Madeirs, in which he wanted to convey his luggage on board. I had nothing to do with this matter. I know of no discomforts said to have attended his passage, except those necessarily incident to a sea life, and which are aggravated in the case of every person who suffers from sea-sickness and want of accus

tomed exercise, as he does.+ I feel assured that Mr. Macedo would not and could not charge me with want of attention to his comforts; my conscience acquits me of having failed in the slightest degree to carry out the views and intentions of the Department in respect to this gentleman, and I invite the strictest inquiry of Mr. Macedo and all others on all these matters.

I feel that I should do injustice to my character and to my position were I to close this communication without expressing my surprise and regret that the Department has thought proper to act in this matter upon ex parte information, and without waiting for the explanations required of me, as if I were guilty of the conduct imputed to me. I had just succeeded, against numberless and almost insurmountable obstacles, in bringing the Susque-hanna on her experimental trip to this distant part of the globe, and I had just begun to organize our squadron and arrange our future operations, when I find that I am to be deprived of my command and ordered home to answer imputations from a source not named, and which I feel confident the future will prove to have been made from mere rumor, and not from knowledge of the truth.

I respectfully request that the Department will do me the justice to communicate to the Department of State such portion of this letter as relates to the information received there from Rio de Janeiro, quoted in yours of the 17th November. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your

obedient servant. J. H. AULICK, Commanding U. S. Squadron East India and

China Seas. To the Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Secretary of the Navy.

The following are the letters of Lieut. RANDOLPH and the Rev. Mr. BETTINGER to which reference is had in the foregoing, and which accompanied it:

U. S. STRAM-PRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA. Hong Kong, February 14, 1852. Sin: Your communication to the ward-room officers has been placed in my hands, and I hasten to reply that I never knew you to intimate in any manner Macedo was your private guest or entertained at your cost; on the contrary, I knew, from the time he came on board, that he was considered the guest of the Govern-ment, and that they had provided funds to defray the thus presenting the subject to the public, I do not regret expenses of his entertainment; and I was also the bearer, he has done so, as it affords me an opportunity of refutfrom the Department to you, directing you to accommo date him with a passage in the ship free of expense, which you said you thought it might be acceptable to him to retain in his possession. I have no reason to believe that Mr. Macedo ever considered himself as your private

> of that of the Government. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JNO. B. RANDOLPH, Lt. U. S. Navy. Commodore J. H. Aulick, Comm'g U. S. Squad, East India and China Seas.

STEAM-FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA Hong Kong, February 14, 1852.

Sin: In reply to your inquiry whether I recollect the ircumstances of an interview between certain Brazilian rentlemen and yourself in Rio de Janeiro, I state that most distinctly remember that you received a visit from two or three gentlemen, some of whom either then or formerly held office under the Emperor of Brazil; that the conversation turned upon the subject of the United States, Washington, and Mr. Macedo, the late Brazilian Minister to our country; that you spoke in the highest terms of that gentleman and of the kind feelings which were entertained towards him personally by the inhabitants of Washington as well as by the Executive of the United States, and, to add official weight to your remarks, you read to them the letter of instruction the Secretary of the Navy, wherein Mr. Macedo is mentioned in such friendly terms by the Secretary, and was made the guest of the nation on board our ship These gentlemen, and particularly the one who spoke English and translated the letter to the others, seemed very much gratified at the compliment paid to their countryman, Mr. Macedo. I was also present when you were accosted on shore by a brother of Mr. Macedo, who is, I believe, a Chamberlain of the Emperor, when he thanked you in his own and his brother's name for your kindness and atntion to the latter gentleman during his passage on board the Susquehanna.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.
JNO. B. RANDOLPH, Lt. U. S. Navy. Commodore J. H. AULICK, Comm'g U. S. Squad. East India and China Seas.

U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA, Hong Kong, February 13, 1852.

Siz: In reply to your communication of to-day, ad-ressed to the ward-room officers, I answer that I never understood you to say, or even to intimate, that Mr. Macedo, the late Brazilian Minister to the United States, was considered as your guest and entertained at "your cost," neither do I know that such an impression was made on his mind; on the contrary, I heard you inform a number of gentlemen connected with the Brazilian Government that Mr. Macedo returned home in this national ship as the guest of the nation. I remain, sir, with great respect, your humble servant, ED. C. BETTINGER, Chaplain.

Commodore J. H. AULICK, Comm'g U. S. Squad. East India and China Seas.

The other letters from the officers of the ship enclosed with my communication are on file in the Department. Immediately after my return to Washington in June last I addressed the following letter to the Department:

WASHINGTON, JUNE 20, 1853. Sin: The Department having thought proper to recall me from command of the East India squadron, in consequence, as it appears, of ex parte statements and accu

\* Letter referred to above:

WASHINGTON, MAY 1, 1851. Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, directing me to receive on board the Susquehanna his excellency the Chevalier S. de Macedo, the Brazilian Minister to this country, to furnish him a passage to Rio de Janeiro, and provide for his comfort in a becoming manner, so that he shall be subjected to no expense on the voyage

I beg leave respectfully to say on this subject that I had anticipated the above cited order of the Department by informing Mr. Macedo, some days since, that comfortable accommodations are prepared for him on board the Susquehanna, and that he could not be permitted to pay a mess bill, as he proposed to do, intending to defray myseif any expense that might be incurred on his account. Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, J. H. AULICK Secretary of the Navy.

† When in London in May last, on my way home from my late command, I called, in company with an American gentleman, (Mr. William Wheelwright,) on Mr. MACEDO, who is now Minister from Brazil to that Government, and was received by him and his family with the warmest demonstrations of friendship and regard. They pressed me to be their guest during my stay in that city; and, when leaving, Mr. Maceno thanked me for having accepted the hospitality of his house, only regretting that it had been for so short a period. This illy comports with the idea that while on board of my ship on the passage to Brazil he had experienced "discomforts and annoyances" at my

ship, that Mr. Macedo was the country's guest and enter- , sations made against me through the Department of State tained at the expense of the Government, and the enclosed letters will show that the officers did know it. Is it then and not being yet informed whether the explanations I at all likely, sir, that I would, under these circumstances, even if I were capable under any of such contemptible panied the recall, were deemed satisfactory, and feeling, as I do, utterly unconscious of having deserved the cen-sure implied and injury done me by the recall, I respectfully request, if the Department does not consiletter of the 17th February, 1852, as entirely satisfactory, that a court of inquiry or court martial may be ordered to make a full and thorough investigation of the statements and accusations above referred to.

I would also request that the same court be directed

to inquire into certain complaints against me which I informally learn have been recently sent to the Depart-ment by Mr. Marshall, the U. S. Commissioner to China. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. H. AULICK, Capt. U. S. N.

Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy. To which the Department responded as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, AUGUST 2, 1853. Sin: Very urgent official business has prevented my promptly giving attention to your communication of June 20th, in which you express yourself "as unconscious of having deserved the censure implied and injury done me (you) by the recall "from your command of the East India squadron, and request, "if the Department does not consider my (your) letter of 19th of February, 1852, as entirely satisfactory, that a court of inquiry or court martial may be ordered to make a full and thorough investigation of the statements and accusations made

against you."
The Hon. Mr. Schenck, our Minister to Brazil, it seems was on board the Susquehanna in company with Mr. Macedo, Ex-Minister from Brazil, and he made statenents to the Secretary of State which, on being forwarded to the Navy Department, no doubt chiefly, if not enirely, operated to occasion your recall. He says:

"I regret to have to state, however, that Commodore Aulick permitted him to make the whole passage from the United States to this port and to leave the ship without ever communicating to him the fact that such provision was made for the expenses of his voyage: but, on the contrary, gave him distinctly to understand, if he did not state to him in express terms, that he was entertained by that officer himself at his own cost. I felt it my duty to correct this impression on the mind of Mr. Magedo when I discovered it, and when a pro-

\*per occasion presented itself of my doing so."

In your letter of explanation you utterly deny the charge, and assure the Department that you distinctly recollect that you either showed Mr. Macedo your instruc-tions from your Government to make him the guest of the United States on the Susquehanna, or that you mentioned them to him before leaving the United States; that you showed them to the officers of the ship during the voy-age; that you refrained from exhibiting them to Mr. Macedo during the voyage from a commendable sense of deli-cacy and propriety; that on reaching Rio you gave him a copy, and exhibited the same to his brother. Your explanation is full, complete, and satisfactory. The De-partment suggests that if you have any testimonial from Mr. Macedo indicating his kind feelings to you and tend-ing to show that the charges are founded in mistake or misapprehension, it might not only strengthen your vindi-cation, but would surely gratify the Department.

The charge is a serious one, and unexplained would merit and receive the severest censure of the Department. Your disavowal of the offence, in terms so full and explicit, is gratifying to the Department. I do not, therefore, deem it necessary to order either a court of inquiry or a court martial.

You will consider yourself as waiting orders. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, J. C. DOBBIN. Commodore John H. Aulick,

U. S. Navy, Washington, D.C. It frequently happens that Officers of the Navy are assailed while employed abroad on important public service, involving sometimes diplomatic functions of a delicate character, by interested statements of the foreign correspondents of the public press, and it is rarely that the former receive the credit to which they are justly entitled. Having been thus assailed during my late cruise. I trust it will not be deemed inappropriate to show how I was employed about the very period those imputations were cast upon me, and the manner in which my services were appreciated by the Government and the parties who were benefited specially by them, by the publication of

the following letters: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 9, 1852.

Sin: Your letter of December 8, 1851, with the correspondence accompanying it, in which you report to the Department the result of your mission to Zanzibar, under the instructions of the President, has been received. I have been directed by the President to inform you of his entire approval of the firm and judicious manner in which you have discharged the delicate and important which all difficulties have been honorably adjusted be tween the Government of his Highness and that of the United States, and harmony completely restored.
Your appointment of John F. Webb, Esq. as Consul

pro tempore of the United States at Zanzibar meets the approval of this Department. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

Commodore JOHN H. AULICK. &c. ZANSIBAR, DECEMBER 8, 1851. SIR: The undersigned, citizens of the United States of merica residing at Zanzibar, cannot allow you to depart without expressing to you the great gratification your visit has afforded us.

We thank yourself and officers for the many civilities and attentions we have received from you, and for the way you have permitted the natives to visit your ship. We congratulate you upon the settlement of all difficulties between the Government of the United States and that of his Highness; and we cannot but express to you our thanks for the mild but firm measures you adopted to sustain the honor of our country. The impression you have made will be lasting. We feel there are now no questions between the two Governments that need be re-

We unite in wishing yourself and officers continued health and a pleasant and prosperous cruise, and that your efforts to protect the interest of our country and ustain its honor may be as successful every where a they have been at Zanzibar.

We have the honor to be, sir, you most obd't serv'ts, JOHN F. WEBB. SAM. R. MASURY. PRANCIS N. WARD GER. A. CHENEY.

To Commodore John H. Aulick, Commanding United States Squadron East India and China Seas. The Editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, and those who have copied the article from the Gazette, will, I trust, de

me the justice to publish the foregoing.

J. H. AULICK. WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 12, 1853

A BRAVE HEARTED BOY .- A friend has furnished us with the particulars of a thrilling incident that happened in this county. On Sunday, the 6th of this month, two of the sons of John Hammond, who lives about nine miles southwest of Greenborough, were playing about a shaft sunk for mining purposes, when the youngest, about six years old, lost his balance and pitched head-foremost into the shafts, forty feet deep. His brother, twelve years old, immediately let down the bucket, descended by the rope and timbers, gathered up his brother, who had his leg broken by the fall, put him in the bucket, ascended the rope, drew up his brother, and carried him on his back me, something near a quarter of a mile, before he even called for help. The little sufferer is doing well. Greenborough (N. C.) Patriot.

A SAD Sight.—In passing up Broadway yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, when all the world was en omenade, we met a well-dressed lady leading a drunken man by the arm. His face was bruised and dirty; and hers was concealed by a very thick weil. He looked like a foolish brute, with the disgusting tobacco-juice tricking from the corners of his mouth ; she looked like a picure of despairing pity, with the tears trickling from her We glanced at the staggering pair, the one weak eyes. from intoxication and the other from shame and anguish, with the feeling that earth has no sadder sight than that presented by a heart-broken wife leading her drunken husband, in open day, through a public street. [New York Mirror.

WRECK AND LOSS OF OVER TWO HUNDRED LIVES .-From our English papers we learn that the wreck of the British ship Lady Evelyn, Capt. McClellen, while on a voyage from Hong Kong to San Francisco, had been announced at the Lloyd's. The Lady Evelyn sailed from Hong Kong on the 29th of June, with a cargo of merchandise, and two hundred and twenty emigrants. On the 19th of July the stire is a second of the second 19th of July the ship, in a heavy gale, went on a reef known as Richard Rocks, off the southeast end of Tyfrosian, one of the Madjiscosema group of islands, and after thumping awhile broke in two just abaft the mainmast. In a moment the stern and after part of the ship drifted away, loaded with human beings, not one of whom escaped. About thirty of the passengers and crew took to the fore rigging, and finally reached the shore, whence they were rescued by the British steamer Hermes.